

10

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

EASTERN ILL. UNIV. LIBRARY



3 2211 130991529

THESIS/FIELD EXPERIENCE PAPER REPRODUCTION CERTIFICATE

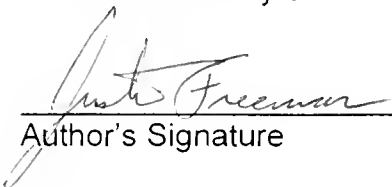
TO: Graduate Degree Candidates (who have written formal theses)

SUBJECT: Permission to Reproduce Theses

The University Library is receiving a number of request from other institutions asking permission to reproduce dissertations for inclusion in their library holdings. Although no copyright laws are involved, we feel that professional courtesy demands that permission be obtained from the author before we allow these to be copied.

PLEASE SIGN ONE OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS:

Booth Library of Eastern Illinois University has my permission to lend my thesis to a reputable college or university for the purpose of copying it for inclusion in that institution's library or research holdings.



Author's Signature

12-15-2000

Date

I respectfully request Booth Library of Eastern Illinois University **NOT** allow my thesis to be reproduced because:

Author's Signature

Date

Male Sexual Behavior: Revisiting the EIU Sexual Experience Survey and Report

BY

Justin W. Freeman

THESIS

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE DEGREE OF


Master of Arts in Clinical Psychology

IN THE GRADUATE SCHOOL, EASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
CHARLESTON, ILLINOIS

2000
YEAR

I HEREBY RECOMMEND THIS THESIS BE ACCEPTED AS FULFILLING
THIS PART OF THE GRADUATE DEGREE CITED ABOVE

12/15/00
Date


Thesis Director

Date


Department/School Head

Male Sexual Behavior: Revisiting the EIU
Sexual Experiences Survey and Report

Justin W. Freeman

Abstract

The EIU Sexual Experiences Survey of 1989 was given to 1693 Eastern undergraduate students in order to determine the incidence rate of sexual assault on campus. The survey report consisted of descriptive findings only, leaving future correlational research to answer any questions that remained. This study designated 664 male survey respondents with the Illinois legal classification system, and analyzed the demographics of the men surveyed to find any correlational relationships. No meaningful correlational relationships were found across the conditions of perpetrator and non-perpetrator for the male survey respondents.

Acknowledgement

I would like to acknowledge and thank the following people for assistance in completion of this document.

William Kirk, Ph.D., Eastern Illinois University
Department of Psychology, Charleston, Illinois

Caridad Brito, Ph.D., Eastern Illinois University
Department of Psychology, Charleston, Illinois

My family and friends for all of their love and guidance in supporting me on my educational journey.

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	1
Method.....	16
Results.....	20
Discussion.....	28
Conclusion.....	33
References.....	34
Appendix A.....	39
Appendix B.....	42

List of Tables

Table 1.....	37
Table 2.....	38

Male Sexual Behavior: Revisiting the EIU Sexual Experiences Survey and Report

Introduction

In 1989, a sexual experience survey was administered to a sample of Eastern Illinois University students. The survey was adapted from the 10-item Sexual Experiences Survey (SES) that had already been established, validated and utilized in a large-scale national survey conducted by Mary P. Koss (Koss & Gidycz, 1985; Koss, Gidycz, & Wisniewski, 1987; Koss & Oros, 1982). The Koss survey registered responses to a range of sexual behavior, from sexual contact and sexual coercion, to attempted intercourse and rape.

Koss and colleagues (1982) theorized that previous rape research had been based on a typological approach. They argued that most instances of rape were hidden from study by the inability of typical sampling methods that relied on police or crisis-center files to reflect the total populations of aggressors and victims. These researchers then created a survey capable of reflecting these hidden cases of rape, and then developed their own dimensional view of sexual aggression and victimization (Koss et al., 1987; Koss & Gidycz, 1985; Koss & Oros, 1982).

The EIU survey that was adapted from this national survey consisted of a sample of 1693 (664 men & 1029 women) undergraduate students that responded to the survey on the EIU campus. The survey was administered and the responses analyzed by a Date Rape Task Force research team that was created by the EIU Vice President of Student Affairs Office, the University Housing Office, the Office of Affirmative Action, and the Women's Studies Council. The research team had modified and used the Sexual Experiences Survey (SES) developed by Koss and colleagues to collect data on the incidence of sexual assault and other related experiences on the Eastern campus.

The purpose of the survey and report was to aid the EIU Date Rape Task Force in discovering the number of reported assaults that were reportedly taking place on the EIU campus. The findings of the survey lead to recommendations for changes in four general areas of student life related to sexual assault: (1) preventative education, (2) responding to victims, (3) addressing aggressors, and (4) the general climate of campus life that permits sexual aggression.

However, the report itself presented descriptive findings only, leaving future correlational analyses of the data to answer questions regarding the relationships

between prevalence rates and individual demographic variables such as family income, class membership, ethnic group, or campus living arrangements (Lenihan, Rawlins, Eberly, & Masters, 1990).

Since the Koss 10-item SES creation in 1982, the legal definition of what constitutes rape/sexual assault has been refined (Illinois State Bar Association, 1984, 1998). Until July of 1984, "Rape" was a crime listed under the "Sex offenses" heading in Illinois state statutes. At that time, the "Sex offenses" section was repealed and removed, and the crimes of "criminal sexual assault" (CSA) and "aggravated criminal sexual assault" (ACSA) were created under the heading of "Bodily Harm." This was done in order to modernize the definition to better account for the changing legal environment. While previously called "rape," forced sexual intercourse was then labeled as "criminal sexual assault," and given a more extensive definition. Thus from a legal point of view, the definition of what constituted "forced sexual intercourse" at the time of the Koss survey's creation is now different (Illinois State Bar Association, 1984, 1998).

In 1989, the EIU survey modified and utilized the 1987 Koss 10-item SES questions pertaining to rape (created in 1982). However, the 1989 EIU survey did not take the

entire legal definition change into account when describing the survey findings, and the data analysis of the EIU study may not reflect a current, accurate count or representation of sexual assault on campus at the time. In other words, the questions used to identify perpetrators by both the Koss study in 1987 and EIU study in 1989 may not be the only questions that are valuable or available on the survey to make such a distinction today. This brings about the question of whether the previous findings reflect the status or total number of perpetrators in the study.

Additionally, the EIU study did not include all of the freshmen men in its one-year incidence report. This was done to attempt to limit the incidence rates found for sexual assault to the college years. It is important to include this freshman data since they may contain a number of men who had been sexually victimized; such individuals have been demonstrated (Hendricks, 1993) to have a higher probability than non-victimized males of sexually assaulting later in life.

The intent of this study was to carry out additional statistical analyses recommended by the EIU report. Specifically, this study:

- (1) Designated male survey respondents with the 1998 State of Illinois Bar Association statutes classification system in order to clearly define prevalence rates of the categories: aggravated criminal sexual assault, criminal sexual assault, any sexual perpetration, and no sexual perpetration. This was conducted to assess the prevalence rates of the sample based on the change in the legal definitions of rape. The definitional shift may have implications for identifying any trends in the prevalence rates of perpetration.
- (2) Analyzed the demographic information of those males surveyed. The relationships between most demographic variables and perpetrator status (non-perpetrator vs. perpetrator) were examined. This was conducted to identify any fundamental differences between the two groups and any possible variables that could aid in predicting the likelihood of perpetration.

Male Sexuality

There are many different theories that attempt to explain male sexual behavior. The most notable theory

always seem to end up revolving around the nature/nurture dichotomy (Szuchman & Muscarella, 2000). Also known as biological determinism vs. sociocultural theory, human behavior is explained by being rooted in either biology or learned through one's culture (Szuchman et al., 2000). These two viewpoints contain such ideas as whether men are genetically programmed to be aggressive, hormonally programmed to fight, whether they learn to be violent or whether aggression is the result of some combination of both of these factors. Colpi (1999) attempted to blend these two viewpoints into a synthesis of biology and social learning theory, a theory that tries to bring the strengths of the theories together.

According to Colpi (1999), contemporary Western culture, masculinity and male sexuality are inseparable. Like gender roles, male sexuality is socially constructed. Male sexuality has biologic roots, however sexual expression is a function of cultural learning. Traditional masculinity requires that men express their sexuality in ways opposite of women; therefore, male sexual socialization focuses on activity, dominance, achievement, detachment, and aggression. The cultural demands of traditional male sexuality are relatively rigid,

restrictive, complex, and require that men maintain control at all times (Colpi, 1999).

It is these very demands that cause adolescent males to learn to incorporate socially constructed myths about their sexuality into their behavior. It also pressures them into engaging in sexual intercourse, for they learn that the male sex drive is powerful, constant, uncontrollable, and irresistible (Colpi, 1999). Men learn to associate sexual arousal with gratification and that gratification must always follow arousal. Sex then becomes a game of "conquest," or "scoring" and performance takes precedence over pleasure (Colpi, 1999).

There is an unforeseen price to pay for the enormous investment of sexuality into masculinity. Sex gets separated from intimacy and emotional expression is confused with sexual gratification. Men attempt to assume the responsibility for initiating and escalating sexual activity at the risk of rejection or failure. Intercourse then becomes the symbol of male sexuality, and for many men, a sexual encounter without intercourse is unimaginable due to their range of sexual expression being limited. The idea that sexuality validates male identity has important implications for the study of rape (Colpi, 1999).

According to previous research, the majority of men who rape are ordinary men (Lenihan et al., 1990; Colpi, 1999). "What differentiates men who rape women they know from those who do not is, in part, how much they believe the dogma of what most boys learn it means to be male - macho is the worst sense of the term." (Warshaw, 1988) In other words, when taken to the extreme, the very same characteristics associated with masculinity contribute to the development of rape in our society (Colpi, 1999).

Sexual Assault on Campus

Today there exists a romantic belief in a "golden past" in which life was safe on a college campus (Schwartz & DeKeseredy, 1997). Contrary to this belief, sexual assault of women on college campuses did not just begin to occur in recent years. Approximately 60 years ago, a study pointed out that many undergraduate male dating partners were exploitative and competitive (Schwartz & DeKeseredy, 1997). Nearly 40 years ago, a study found that more than 20% of the college women studied had been victims of rape or attempted rape. This finding points to the potential for the women who are grandparents today as themselves being victims of sexual assault on the college campus at a rate that rivals the situation on many campuses today (Schwartz & DeKeseredy, 1997).

More recently, it has been found that college students are indeed a high-risk group for sexual assault (Koss et al., 1982; Koss et al., 1987). In a study by Rapaport and Burkhart (1984), roughly 15% of college age men had been found to have obtained sex without consent from their dates. According to the EIU survey, 14.5% of the women surveyed had been criminally sexually assaulted, again, close to the incidence rate reported by Rapaport et al. In 1987, Koss and colleagues found that approximately 25% of male college students surveyed had sexually aggressed, in some form, against a female. From the 1989 EIU survey, the estimated incidence of sexual aggression was 28.2% of the males surveyed. This is slightly higher than the rate reported in the 1983 national survey by Koss.

The results from the Koss et al. and Lenihan et al. studies, however, are based on the statistics from self-report measures. This is important to note, for Koss argued that most instances of rape were hidden from study by the inability of typical sampling methods to identify perpetrators and victims. However, no self-report measure has been administered recently to EIU students, leaving one to search for data or information about sexual assault on campus found only through traditional sampling methods.

Interestingly enough, according to current online sources (such as the US Department of Education and the EIU Police Department) there were no *reported* criminal sexual assaults on the EIU campus or buildings during the years of 1997, 1998, and 1999. These statistics seem to support Koss' argument for the effectiveness of self-report measures over typical sampling measures in uncovering prevalence rates of sexual assault, for previous research shows that sexual assault does indeed happen on college campuses (Koss et al., 1987; Lenihan et al., 1989).

Sexual Assault definitions and legal definitions

Many definitions of sexual assault are used in psychological literature, yet all emphasize the importance of nonconsensual sexual conduct (Schwartz & DeKeseredy, 1997). Whereas there are great differences in the breadth of the definitions used in the field, many researchers use the Koss classification system to identify and record four types of sexual assault decided upon by Koss and colleagues (Schwartz et al. 1997). These four consist of sex play, sexual coercion, attempted rape, and rape. Rape, the last definition used by Koss et al. is the most serious of the four. According to Koss, rape is defined as including unwanted sexual intercourse arising from the use of or threats of force and other unwanted sex acts (anal or oral

intercourse or penetration by objects other than the penis) arising from the use of threat of force, or the use of drugs or alcohol.

Previous to the time of the EIU Sexual Experiences Survey in Illinois, the legal definition of rape had been repealed and removed in 1984 (Illinois State Bar Association, 1984). At that time, rape was defined by the Illinois State Statutes as:

A) A male person of the age of 14 years and upwards who has sexual intercourse with a female, not his wife, by force, and against her will, commits rape. Intercourse by force and against her will includes, but it not limited to, any intercourse which occurs in the following situations:

- 1) where the female is unconscious; or
- 2) where the female is so mentally deranged or deficient that she cannot give effective consent to intercourse.

B) Sexual intercourse occurs when there is any penetration of the female sex organ by the male sex organ.

After 1984, this limited definition and descriptor was changed to a more comprehensive designation, "Criminal Sexual Assault." It is defined as:

The accused commits criminal sexual assault if he or she:

- 1) commits an act of sexual penetration by the use of force or threat of force, or
- 2) commits an act of sexual penetration and the accused knew the victim was unable to understand the nature of the act or was unable to give knowing consent.
- 3) commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who was under 18 years of age when the act was committed and the accused was a family member, or
- 4) commits an act of sexual penetration with a victim who was at least 13 years of age but under 18 years of age when the act was committed and the accused was 17 years of age or over and held

a position of trust, authority or supervision in relation to the victim.

In addition to this definitional change, an addendum was made to the Criminal Sexual Assault definition by the State of Illinois, further refining the definition into two categories, Criminal Sexual Assault (CSA) and the more severe Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault (ACSA). Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault is defined as meeting the definition for Criminal Sexual Assault plus any of the following circumstances:

- 1) the accused displayed, threatened to use or used a dangerous weapon or any object fashioned or utilized in such a manner as to lead the under the circumstances reasonably to believe it to be a dangerous weapon; or
- 2) the accused caused bodily harm to the victim;
or
- 3) the accused acted in such a manner as to threaten or endanger the life of the victim or any other person; or

4) the criminal sexual assault was perpetrated during the course of the commission or attempted commission of any other felony by the accused; or

5) the victim was 60 years of age or over when the offense was committed; or

6) the victim was a physically handicapped person; or

7) the accused delivered (by injection, inhalation, ingestion, transfer of possession, or any other means) to the victim without his or her consent, or by threat or deception, and for other than medical reasons, any controlled substance.

The operational definitions for both Criminal Sexual Assault and Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault used in this study were limited by the questions asked on the EIU survey. Not all of the sub-sections of the laws above could be matched to relevant questions in the survey. However, with the definitional changes that took place,

different survey questions can now be used to identify different degrees of sexual assault in the EIU sample.

Before continuing, it is interesting to note that in Koss and Oros' (1982) dimensional view, rape represents an extreme behavior that is on a continuum with normal male behavior within the culture. The continuum of sexual aggression would range from intercourse achieved through verbal coercion and threatened force, to intercourse achieved through physical force. It is apparent that the Illinois Statutes follow the same escalating continuum when it comes to defining and classifying criminal sexual behavior.

Method

Survey

In November of 1989, a sexual experience survey was given to the students on Eastern Illinois University's campus. This survey had been adapted from a nationally established instrument that had been validated and used in a survey conducted by Mary P. Koss et al. (1987). The Koss survey was created to record and evaluate responses to a range of behaviors from sexual contact and coercion, to attempted rape and rape. This was done through items created and established by Koss and colleagues (1987). This scale consisted of ten (10) items that was included with other various demographic questions, in both a male and female form. Women were asked about their victimization, if any, and men were asked about their perpetration, if any, of these aggressive acts.

Analysis done by Lenihan and colleagues (1990) descriptively indicated specific relationships between the different acts of sexual aggression, the characteristics of each situation, and demographic variables of the victim and perpetrator. Also included in the male form of the survey was a section assessing the victimization of males at each of these levels.

Subjects

A sample of 1693 (664 men and 1029 women) students responded to the sexual experiences survey. Respondents ranged in age from 17 to 25 and were from each of the four classes (Freshman, Sophomores, Juniors, and Seniors). Five graduate students were included, which comprised less than .003% of the total sample, thus the reference to the sample pool will refer to an undergraduate population.

The EIU survey report also removed all but 30 freshmen from the one-year incidence analysis on the grounds that the one-year incidence should be computed for all respondents of sophomore level and above, plus those freshmen that reported an incident within the previous month. This was done to increase the likelihood of the victimization/aggression happening during the past year of college experience. The current study included all freshmen respondents in order to increase the robustness of the sample and therefore theoretically increase the predictive validity of the statistical analyses when combined with the new legal definitions.

Only the responses of men were analyzed, for the focus of this study is to designate the male respondents with a new legal classification system in order to clearly define prevalence rates. This was also done to analyze the

demographics of those males surveyed to determine if any correlational relationship exists between the male perpetrators and male non-perpetrators and their respective demographics.

New classification system

In order to mirror the 1998 Illinois statutes, the classification system used in this analysis of the 1989 survey data consisted of four categories in which the male survey respondent could fall into. First is the category of "No Perpetration." In order to fall into this category, the male respondent had to answer, "Did not occur" to all questions 64 through 83 (See Appendix A). In order to be counted in the second category of "Any Perpetration," the male respondent had to answer "1 or more times" to any question 64 through 83 and "Yes" to any question 97 through 101 (Appendix A). For the male respondent to be classified as a "Criminal Sexual Assaulter," questions 80 and/or 82 had to have been answered "1 or more times" and/or questions 97 and/or 98 had to have been answered "Yes" (Appendix A). Finally, for the respondent to have been classified as an "Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assaulter," the male had to meet the criteria for CSA, plus answer question 78 "1 or more times," and/or questions 99, and/or 100, and/or 101 with a "Yes" (Appendix A).

It is important to note that there are some differences between how the EIU sexual experiences survey defines CSA and how this study defines CSA. In the EIU sexual experiences survey, the operational definition of CSA consisted of a "yes" answer to any of the questions 78, 80, & 82 on the Male form of the survey. This study used the questions 80, 82, 97 & 98 for CSA, and 78, 99, 100, & 101 for ACSA. This change of questions used in the definitions was done to better account for the change in the Illinois Statutes definition from "Rape" to "Criminal Sexual Assault & Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault" (See Appendix A).

Analyses

The relationship between the sixty-three (63) demographic variables and perpetration (perpetrator, non-perpetrator) was examined with chi-square contingency tables. Analyses were undertaken using SPSS.

Results

Reclassification of Perpetrators

The results of the male survey respondents designated with the 1998 State of Illinois Bar Association statutes classification system are found in Table 1.

The total of male survey respondents for the EIU SES survey was 664. The number of males who responded to the survey and were found to have committed no form of sexual assault or perpetration was 458 (69% of total). The number of males who responded to the survey and were found to have committed some form of unwanted sexual play, assault or perpetration was 168 (25% of total). The number of males who responded to the survey and were found to have met the criteria for "Criminal Sexual Assault" was 28 (4.2% of total). The number of males who responded to the survey and were found to have met the criteria for "Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assaulters" was 48 (7.2% of total). When the number for both categories of "Sexual Assault" was combined, 54 males (8.1%) were found to have committed some form of criminal sexual assault. (This is due to the fact that criminal sexual assaulters can also be aggravated criminal sexual assaulters, hence the smaller, less inclusive number). To compare, the EIU SES found that 43 men were found to have raped by use of threat or force or

with the use of alcohol or drugs. This accounted for roughly 6.4% of the male respondents.

Examination of Demographic Information

For the second part of this study, the relationship between the sixty-three (63) demographic variables and perpetration status (perpetrator, non-perpetrator) was examined with chi-square contingency tables. These analyses addressed the major questions of interest, and various exploratory chi-square contingency table analyses were conducted. Seventeen (17) of the sixty-three (63) analyses came back significant. Of those presented here, some are due to the interest of the study, whereas others were presented only due to the strength of their significance (see Table 2).

A significant relationship was found between Question 52 (other person threatened to hurt or punish respondent) and perpetration, $\chi^2=7.635$, $p=.022$. The number of participants in the various conditions did differ from what would be expected by chance. There was a predictive relationship between Question 52 and Perpetration levels, Contingency Coefficient=.608. In comparing the two groups, 71.4% of the perpetrators answered "Yes," versus 0.0% for the non-perpetrators.

A significant relationship was found between Question 50 (other person told respondent it was "ok") and perpetration, $\chi^2=10.607$, $p=.014$. The number of participants in the various conditions did differ from what would be expected by chance. There was a predictive relationship between Question 50 and Perpetration levels, Contingency Coefficient=.517. In comparing the two groups, 87.0% of the perpetrators answered "Yes," versus 33.3% for the non-perpetrators.

A significant relationship was found between Question 49 (other person made respondent feel loved or secure) and perpetration, $\chi^2=9.936$, $p=.019$. The number of participants in the various conditions did differ from what would be expected by chance. There was a predictive relationship between Question 49 and Perpetration levels, Contingency Coefficient=.425. In comparing the two groups, 52.9% of the perpetrators answered "Yes," versus 72.7% for the non-perpetrators.

A significant relationship was found between Question 54 (discuss experience with another) and perpetration, $\chi^2=18.602$, $p=.000$. The number of participants in the various conditions did differ from what would be expected by chance. There was a predictive relationship between

Question 54 and Perpetration levels, Contingency Coefficient=.223. In comparing the two groups, 30.8% of the perpetrators answered "Yes," versus 43.2% for the non-perpetrators. Also, 69.2% of the perpetrators answered "No," versus 51.4% for the non-perpetrators.

A significant relationship was found between Question 39 (who initiated activity) and perpetration, $\chi^2=11.217$, $p=.024$. The number of participants in the various conditions did differ from what would be expected by chance. There was a predictive relationship between Question 39 and Perpetration levels, Contingency Coefficient=.174. In comparing the two groups, 8.0% of the perpetrators answered "Me," versus 15.6% for the non-perpetrators. Also, 28.0% of the perpetrators answered "Other," versus 17.8% for the non-perpetrators.

A significant relationship was found between Question 29 (touch other's sex organ) and perpetration, $\chi^2=17.323$, $p=.001$. The number of participants in the various conditions did differ from what would be expected by chance. There was a predictive relationship between Question 29 and Perpetration levels, Contingency Coefficient=.160. In comparing the two groups, 30.7% of the perpetrators answered "Yes," versus 46.3% for the non-

perpetrators. Also, 69.1% of the perpetrators answered "No," versus 51.9% of the non-perpetrators.

A significant relationship was found between Question 25 (request by someone older to do something sexual) and perpetration, $\chi^2=16.980$, $p=.001$. The number of participants in the various conditions did differ from what would be expected by chance. There was a predictive relationship between Question 25 and Perpetration levels, Contingency Coefficient=.158. In comparing the two groups, 15.9% of the perpetrators answered "Yes," versus 20.4% for the non-perpetrators. Also, 83.9% of the perpetrators answered "No," versus 75.9% of the non-perpetrators.

A significant relationship was found between Question 15 (willing intercourse with opposite sex) and perpetration, $\chi^2=9.552$, $p=.049$. The number of participants in the various conditions did differ from what would be expected by chance. There was a predictive relationship between Question 15 and Perpetration levels, Contingency Coefficient=.149. In comparing the two groups, 84.5% of the perpetrators answered "Yes," versus 92.6% for the non-perpetrators. Also, 15.5% of the perpetrators answered "No," versus 5.6% of the non-perpetrators.

A significant relationship was found between Question 27 (other person fondled respondent in sexual way) and

perpetration, $\chi^2=14.500$, $p=.001$. The number of participants in the various conditions did differ from what would be expected by chance. There was a predictive relationship between Question 27 and Perpetration levels, Contingency Coefficient=.146. In comparing the two groups, 27.9% of the perpetrators answered "Yes," versus 38.9% for the non-perpetrators. Also, 72.1% of the perpetrators answered "No," versus 59.3% of the non-perpetrators.

A significant relationship was found between Question 28 (other person touched respondent's sex organs) and perpetration, $\chi^2=13.917$, $p=.001$. The number of participants in the various conditions did differ from what would be expected by chance. There was a predictive relationship between Question 28 and Perpetration levels, Contingency Coefficient=.143. In comparing the two groups, 28.9% of the perpetrators answered "Yes," versus 48.1% for the non-perpetrators. Also, 71.0% of the perpetrators answered "No," versus 50% of the non-perpetrators.

A significant relationship was found between Question 30 (attempted intercourse) and perpetration, $\chi^2=13.309$, $p=.001$. The number of participants in the various conditions did differ from what would be expected by chance. There was a predictive relationship between

Question 30 and Perpetration levels, Contingency

Coefficient=.140. In comparing the two groups, 5.1% of the perpetrators answered "Yes," versus 14.8% for the non-perpetrators. Also, 94.7% of the perpetrators answered "No," versus 83.8% of the non-perpetrators.

A significant relationship was found between Question 26 (other requested respondent to show sex organs) and perpetration, $\chi^2=12.660$, $p=.002$. The number of participants in the various conditions did differ from what would be expected by chance. There was a predictive relationship between Question 26 and Perpetration levels, Contingency Coefficient=.137. In comparing the two groups, 35.3% of the perpetrators answered "Yes," versus 42.6% for the non-perpetrators. Also, 64.7% of the perpetrators answered "No," versus 55.6% of the non-perpetrators.

A significant relationship was found between Question 9 (ability to make friends with opposite sex) and perpetration, $\chi^2=9.552$, $p=.049$. The number of participants in the various conditions did differ from what would be expected by chance. There was a predictive relationship between Question 9 and Perpetration levels, Contingency Coefficient=.119. In comparing the two groups, 0.5% of the perpetrators responded "None," versus 1.9% for the non-

perpetrators. Also, 2.5% of the perpetrators responded "Little," versus 9.3% for the non-perpetrators.

A significant relationship was found between Question 31 (intercourse) and perpetration, $\chi^2=7.990$, $p=.018$. The number of participants in the various conditions did differ from what would be expected by chance. There was a predictive relationship between Question 31 and Perpetration levels, Contingency Coefficient=.110. In comparing the two groups, 9.8% of the perpetrators answered "Yes," versus 22.2% for the non-perpetrators. Also, 90.0% of the perpetrators answered "No," versus 77.8% of the non-perpetrators.

Discussion

With all self-report measures, there is the concern for the veracity of the responses. In the case of Koss' sexual experience survey, it is difficult to establish the validity of an instrument whose goal is to identify respondents who have been missed by traditional sources, and are therefore unlabeled. There is no practical method that researchers can follow in order to verify findings while still maintaining the anonymity of the respondents. Before continuing, it should also be noted that there was a noticeable amount of response variability and errors in the EIU survey data due to response error on the part of the respondents.

This revisit to the 1989 data and findings did not statistically discover anything to challenge the previous results and recommendations of the EIU report. The implementation of the new State of Illinois classification system in defining prevalence rates did break down the number of incidents into more specific categories. Both the change in definition and the addition of the freshman class did increase the number of perpetrators. However, due to the use of the more comprehensive legal definition today, the survey numbers now show that the sexual assaults on campus were to a great degree (48 out of 54) Aggravated

Criminal Sexual Assault, versus the less specific Criminal Sexual Assault definition used in 1989 (total of 43). This follows with the need for the revision to the laws in Illinois, for the rationale in the revision of the law being due to the need for more specific and severe punishments for more specific and severe crimes (Illinois State Bar Association, 1984, 1998).

In analyzing the demographic information, no clear pattern was discernable upon examination of the frequencies in the contingency tables. While significant chi-squares were found, no clear correlational relationships or patterns were found to exist for either the male perpetrators or the non-perpetrators. Hence, no distinct difference was found between the two groups based on the 63 questions used in this analysis.

It is important to note that the survey did not assess psychological motivators for sexual assault. Since no correlational connection seems to exist between the demographic questions and whether or not the respondent was a perpetrator, there is little predictor value for these questions. However, this survey did not attempt in any way to assess the respondent's psychological health, or other aspects of personality. It is known that criminal sexual assault assailants do differ from the population across

psychological and personality mediums. Therefore, the survey method employed by Koss et al. (1985) and Lenihan et al. (1989) may not be the proper measure for going about finding correlational or predictive aspects in criminal sexual assault instances. Due to this, the pairing of the Koss or Lenihan Sexual Experiences Survey with another psychological or personality measure seems to be the best way to counter this weakness.

The statistics from the EIU Police Department show that the reported number of criminal sexual assaults on campus has been zero since 1997. This raises the question of whether it was the implemented recommendations of the EIU Date Rape Task Force that caused this low number, or that it may be an inaccurate representation of reported CSA and ACSA, for the victims may report the incidents elsewhere. The reported level of zero CSA and ACSA on campus could be due to poor report methods, however, since the 1989 survey and report, many different methods have been employed to solely help increase the likelihood of victims coming forward. Yet, this large difference between the two reporting measures could be due to the self-reporting nature of the survey, which is one of the least reliable methods available.

In reviewing the results, one-quarter (168) of the males surveyed were found to have committed some form of perpetration, from sex play and sexual coercion to attempted forced intercourse and forced intercourse. This number seems frighteningly high, but it does match the national prevalence rate of 25% discovered by Koss and Dinero (1989). Also of interest, Koss et al. (1989) found that roughly 8% of males on a college campus were men who had attempted or perpetrated behavior defined as rape. When compared to the Eastern Illinois survey data, 8.1% (54) of the 664 males were found to meet the criteria for CSA or ACSA. Even more surprising, 88% of the men in the Koss findings said their behavior was "definitely not rape." This seems to coincide with the aforementioned social belief that masculine behavior is seen as dominating, achievement oriented, and most importantly, aggressive. These aspects of male sexuality would tend to present a dating situation, for instance, differently for the two sexes. It is important to note that this is not an attempt to downplay a sexual assault situation. While committing acts classifiable as sexual assault, the male is focused on performance and gratification and may see their own actions as "normal" or "expected." However, from the perspective of the female (and the legal system) the male

is overstepping his bounds, and therefore committing a crime. Hence, unless the female confronts the male or reports it to authorities, the male may honestly believe that their acts did not constitute sexual assault, and the misconception that the male did nothing wrong is propagated.

More specifically, the significant items that were found did not reveal a pattern of predictability for male perpetrators. However, some of the findings were interesting to note, and while there was a statistical significant difference found, there was no clear-cut difference between the two groups. One of the more salient examples of this would be question 54, in which the respondents (those who were abused as children) were asked if they ever discussed the experience with anyone at the time. Non-perpetrators were more likely to than perpetrators to respond "yes," and therefore perpetrators were more likely to respond "no."

Also of interest are those questions that did not show any significance. For instance, there were no significant differences between the two groups for questions such as number 4, which dealt with the respondent's respect for law and authority. Questions 6 & 7 dealt with the parental use of physical force in the household. Question 8 dealt with

the respondent's ability to trust the opposite sex, while question 10 dealt with the respondent's ability to get close to the opposite sex. Finally, question 11 dealt with the respondent's ability to maintain relationships with the opposite sex. None of these questions were found to be statistically significant in differentiating the two categorical groups from the one another.

However, on question 9, perpetrators were statistically more likely than non-perpetrators to find it easy to make friends with the opposite sex and non-perpetrators were statistically more likely than perpetrators to find it difficult to make friends with the opposite sex.

Conclusion

The use of the Illinois State Bar Association statutes and definitions allowed for a better understanding and classification of the 664 male respondents. While finding 54 male respondents who met the legal criteria for criminal sexual assault or aggravated criminal sexual assault (8.1%), this number did not differ from the national survey percentage (8.0%) undertaken by Koss. The analysis of the 64 demographic questions did uncover statistically significant relationships, but the relationships were neither clear, nor predictive.

References

Colpi, M. J. (1999). Who are these guys? Toward an understanding of male sexual violence against women. Unpublished Dissertation, University of Texas, Dallas, Texas.

DeKeseredy, W. S. & Schwartz, M. D. (1998). Women abuse on campus. Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications.

EIU Police Department Website. (2000). Criminal sexual assaults for EIU in 1999. [On-line]. Available: <http://www.eiu.edu/~police/stats.html>

Hendricks, M. E. (1993). A study of the relationship between male sexual victimization and sexual aggression against females. Unpublished Thesis, Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, Illinois.

Illinois State Bar Association. (1984). Illinois compiled statutes. St. Paul: West Group.

Illinois State Bar Association. (1998). Illinois compiled statutes. St. Paul: West Group.

Koss, M. P. & Dinero, T. E. (1989). Discriminant analysis of risk factors for sexual victimization among a national sample of college women. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 57(2), 242-250.

Koss, M. P. & Dinero, T. E. (Unknown). Predictors of sexual aggression among a national sample of male college students. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 133-147.

Koss, M. P. & Gidycz, C. A. (1985). Sexual experiences survey: Reliability and validity. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 53, 422-423.

Koss, M. P., Gidycz, C. A., and Wisniewski, N. (1987). The scope of rape: Incidence and prevalence of sexual aggression and victimization in a national sample of higher education students. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 55, 162-178.

Koss, M. P., Leonard, K. E., Beezley, D. A., & Oros, C. J. (1985). Non-stranger sexual aggression: A discriminant analysis of the psychological characteristics of undetected offenders. Sex Roles, 12, (9/10), 981-992.

Koss, M. P., Oros, C. J. (1982). Sexual experiences survey: A research instrument investigating sexual aggression and victimization. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 50, 455-457.

Lenihan, G. O., Rawlins, M. E., Eberly, C. G., and Masters, B. J. (1990). A survey of experiences with sexual aggression at Eastern Illinois University. Unpublished Report, Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, Illinois.

Rapaport, K. and Burkart, B. R. (1984). Personality and attitudinal characteristics of sexually coercive college males. Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 93,(2), 216-235.

Schwartz, M. D. & DeKeseredy, W. S. (1997). Sexual assault on the college campus. Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications.

Szuchman, L. T. & Muscarella, F. (2000). Psychological perspectives on human sexuality. New York: John Wiley & Sons Inc.

US Department of Education: Office of Postsecondary Education. (2000). Sexual assault statistics for Eastern Illinois University. [On-line]. Available: <http://www.ope.ed.gov/Security/InstIdCrime.asp?UNITID=144892&CRITERIA=C>

Warsaw, R. I never called it rape: The Ms. report on recognizing, fighting, and surviving date rape and acquaintance rape. New York: Harper-Perennial, 1998.

Table 1.

1998 State of Illinois Bar Association statutes classification system

<u>Designation of male survey respondents</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>
Total number of male survey respondents	664	100
Those designated "No perpetration"	458	69
Those designated "Any perpetration"	168	25
Those designated "Criminal Sexual Assault"	28	4.2
Those designated "Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault"	48	7.2
Total number of "Sexual Assaulters"	54	8.1

Table 2.

Relationship between variables and perpetration status

Question #	Answer #	Percentile		X ² sig	X ² F value	C COEF
		PERP	NON-PERP			
52	A (Yes)	71.4%	0.0%	.022	7.635	.608
50	A (Yes)	87.0%	33.3%	.014	10.607	.517
49	A (Yes)	52.9%	72.7%	.019	9.936	.425
54	A (Yes)	30.8%	43.2%	.000	18.602	.233
	B (No)	69.2%	51.4%			
39	A (Me)	8.0%	15.6%	.024	11.217	.174
	B (Other)	28.0%	17.8%			
	C (Both)	63.7%	64.4%			
29	A (Yes)	30.7%	46.3%	.001	17.323	.160
	B (No)	69.1%	51.9%			
25	A (Yes)	15.9%	20.4%	.001	16.980	.158
	B (No)	83.9%	75.9%			
15	A (Yes)	84.5%	92.6%	.001	14.949	.149
	B (No)	15.5%	5.6%			
27	A (Yes)	27.9%	38.9%	.001	14.500	.146
	B (No)	72.1%	59.3%			
28	A (Yes)	28.9%	48.1%	.001	13.917	.143
	B (No)	71.0%	50.0%			
30	A (Yes)	5.1%	14.8%	.001	13.309	.140
	B (No)	94.7%	83.8%			
26	A (Yes)	35.3%	42.6%	.002	12.660	.137
	B (No)	64.7%	55.6%			
9	A (None)	0.5%	1.9%	.049	9.552	.119
	B (Little)	2.5%	9.3%			
	C (Some)	14.9%	13.0%			
	D (Quite)	43.6%	38.9%			
	E (Very)	38.5%	37.0%			
31	A (Yes)	9.8%	22.2%	.018	7.990	.110
	B (No)	90.0%	77.8%			

Appendix A

Answers to questions 64-83 (from age 14 on):

A: Did not occur (1) D: 6-10 times (4)
B: 1-2 times (2) E: 11 or more times (5)
C: 3-5 times (3)

Question 64: Have you engaged in sex play (fondling, kissing or petting, but not intercourse) with a woman when she didn't want to by overwhelming her with continual arguments and pressure? About how many times has it happened?

Question 65: How many times last school year?

Question 66: Have you engaged in sex play (fondling, kissing or petting, but not intercourse) with a woman when she didn't want to by using your position of authority (boss, teacher, camp counselor, supervisor)? About how many times has it happened?

Question 67: How many times last school year?

Question 68: Have you engaged in sex play (fondling, kissing or petting, but not intercourse) with a woman when she didn't want to by threatening or using some degree of physical force (twisting her arm, holding her down, etc.)? About how many times has it happened?

Question 69: How many times last school year?

Question 70: Have you attempted sexual intercourse (got on top of her, attempted to insert penis) with a woman when she didn't want it by threatening or using some degree of physical force (twisting her arm, holding her down, etc.) but intercourse did not occur? About how many times has it happened?

Question 71: How many times last school year?

Question 72: Have you attempted sexual intercourse (got on top of her, attempted to insert penis) with a woman when she didn't want it by giving her alcohol or drugs, but intercourse did not occur? About how many times has it happened?

Question 73: How many times last school year?

Question 74: Have you engaged in sexual intercourse with a woman when she didn't want to by overwhelming her with continual arguments and pressure? About how many times has it happened?

Question 75: How many times last school year?

Question 76: Have you engaged in sexual intercourse with a woman when she didn't want to by using your position of authority (boss, supervisor, camp counselor, teacher)? About how many times has it happened?

Question 77: How many times last school year?

Question 78: Have you engaged in sexual intercourse with a woman when she didn't want to by giving her alcohol or drugs? About how many times has it happened?

Question 79: How many times last school year?

Question 80: Have you engaged in sexual intercourse with a woman when she didn't want to by using some degree of physical force (twisting her arm, holding her down, etc.)? About how many times has it happened?

Question 81: How many times last school year?

Question 82: Have you engaged in sexual acts (anal or oral intercourse or penetration by objects other than the penis) with a woman when she didn't want to by using some degree of physical force (twisting her arm, holding her down, etc.)? About how many times has it happened?

Question 83: How many times last school year?

Appendix A (continued)

Answers to questions 97-101 (from age 14 on):

Did you do any of the following to make her cooperate?

A: Yes (1) B: No (2)

Question 97: Threats of physical force

Question 98: Twisting her arm, holding her down, etc.

Question 99: Hitting, slapping, etc.

Question 100: Chocking, beating, etc.

Question 101: A weapon

Appendix B.

SURVEY OF SEXUAL EXPERIENCE

Section A: General Questions About You

Directions: Use the space at the top of the Standard Test Answer Sheet to respond to the following questions about you. The Survey Administrator will lead you as a group through this first section USE PENCIL ONLY!

I. Code your class year in the first column of the Social Security Number Grid. . . . 1. Freshman

2. Sophomore
3. Junior
4. Senior
5. Graduate

II. Your age today: Code your age in the two digit column of the Social Security Number Grid.

III. Forms Control: Code the last four digits of your social multiple data sheets, but not enough to identify your responses individually.)

IV. Your sex: Code your sex at the top of the answer sheet in the box marked SEX.

V. Directly below in the box marked Test Form, indicate where you are living now as an XIU student.

- A. On-campus residence hall
- B. Sorority or fraternity
- C. Married student housing
- D. Off-campus apartment, house, trailer, Co-op
- E. With my parent(s)

VI. Your race: In Column No. 1 of Special Code, mark your race according to the following KEY:

- KEY:
- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Black | 1 |
| Asian American | 2 |
| Hispanic | 3 |
| Native American | 4 |
| Caucasian | 5 |
| Other | 6 |

VII.

Code your cumulative grade point average in the last three columns (Cols. 4, 5, and 6) of Special Code. If you do not yet have an XIU cumulative grade point average, code the GPA from your last school (high school or college).

VIII.

Code today's date in the boxes at the top right corner of the answer sheet.

IX.

Family Income: In the space marked Column/Section, print your best estimate of your family's income last year (if married, still estimate the income in the family in which you grew up).

X.

Your religion: In the space marked Instruction, print the name of your religious preference (Catholic, Methodist, Assembly of God, etc.). If you do not have a religious preference, print NONE.

XI.

Hometown: In the space marked Student Signature, print the population of the area in which you grew up. Indicate if it is Rural, Small Town, Suburban, or a Central City.

XII.

Directly below, carefully print your college and academic major preference.

Directions: Mark your responses to the questions below beginning with question number one (1) on your answer sheet:

Section B: Your Family During Childhood

1. Have your parents ever been divorced or separated from each other? . . . A. Yes B. No

2. Did you have a step-parent? . . . A. No B. Stepfather C. Stepmother

3. Was there a time when you were growing up when you did not live with your mother? A. Yes B. No

4. How strict were your parents in making you obey their rules? (Mark one only) A. Not at all strict B. A little strict C. Somewhat strict D. Very strict E. Extremely strict

5. In an average month when you were growing up, how often were you punished or spanked for physical play, wrestling, or roughhousing with your sisters, brothers, or friends? A. Never B. Once or twice C. 3 - 5 times D. 6 - 10 times E. 11 or more times

Items 14 - 16: Use this KEY to respond to questions 14 - 16:

KEY: A. Yes
B. No

14. Have you ever willingly kissed or petted with a member of the opposite sex?
15. Have you ever willingly had sexual intercourse with a member of the opposite sex?
16. Have you ever had sexual intercourse either forced or voluntarily?
17. What is your sexual orientation? . A. Heterosexual
B. Bisexual
C. Homosexual
- Items 18 - 19: Mark only one response to items 18-19.
How old were you when you first had sexual intercourse either forced or voluntarily?

- Item 18 A. I have never had sexual intercourse.
B. Three years old or younger
C. Four or five years old
D. Six or seven years old
E. Eight or nine years old
Item 19 A. Ten or eleven years old
B. Twelve or thirteen years old
C. Fourteen or fifteen years old
D. Sixteen or seventeen years old
E. Eighteen years old or older

Items 20 - 21: Mark only one response to items 20 - 21. Consider your sexual experience with the opposite sex. With approximately how many different people have you had sexual intercourse?

- Item 20: A. None
B. One person
C. 2 - 5 people
D. 6 - 10 people
E. 11 - 15 people
Item 21: A. 16 - 20 people
B. 21 - 30 people
C. 31 - 50 people
D. Over 50 people

Items 6 - 7: Use this KEY to respond to questions 6 - 7:

KEY: A. Never
B. Once or twice
C. 3 - 5 times
D. 6 - 10 times
E. 11 or more times

Physical blows (like hitting, kicking, throwing someone down) sometimes occur between family members. For an average MONTH, mark how often these occurred in your family when you were growing up.

6. One of your parents did this to you. (Mark one from the KEY above)
7. One of your parents or step-parents did this to the other. (Mark one from the KEY above)

Section C: Your Relationships:

Items 8 - 11: Use this KEY to respond to questions 8 - 11:

KEY: A. Not at all
B. A little
C. Somewhat
D. Quite a bit
E. Very much

In your relationship(s) with the opposite sex, to what extent do you feel able to do the following: (Mark one from the KEY for each item)

8. Trust others
9. Make friends
10. Get close to others
11. Maintain relationships

Items 12 - 13: Mark "A" (Yes) for one of the choices below regarding the level of intimacy needed for you to approve of sexual intercourse between a man and a woman before marriage.

- Item 12. A. Approve under any circumstance if both desire
B. Approve on casual dates if both desire
C. Approve if dating regularly
D. Approve if in love even if not engaged
E. Approve if formally engaged
Item 13. A. Never approve of sexual intercourse before marriage

Items 22 - 23: Mark only one response to items 22 - 23. Consider your sexual experience with the same sex. With approximately how many different people have you had sexual relations?

- Item 22: A. None
B. One person
C. 2 - 5 people
D. 6 - 10 people
E. 11 - 15 people
- Item 23: A. 16 - 20 people
B. 21 - 30 people
C. 31 - 50 people
D. Over 50 people

Section D: Your Childhood Experiences

Items 24 - 31: Use this KEY to respond to questions 24 - 31:

KEY: A. Yes
B. No

Many people have sexual experiences as children either with friends or with people older than themselves. The following items ask about any experiences you may have had before you were 14. Mark "A" (Yes) or "B" (No) for each of the following questions:

24. Another person shoved his/her sex organs to you.
25. A request by someone older than you to do something sexual.
26. You shoved your sex organs to another person at his/her request.
27. Another person fondled you in a sexual way.
28. Another person touched or stroked your sex organs.
29. You touched or stroked another person's sex organs at his/her request.
30. Attempted intercourse (got on top of you, attempted to insert penis but penetration did not occur).
31. Intercourse (oral, anal or vaginal) with any amount of penetration (ejaculation not necessary)

If you answered yes to any of the items numbered 24-31, please continue with the items below. If you answered no to all the items numbered 24-31, please go to section E.

32 - 33. Review questions 24 - 31 above. What is the number of the last item to which you marked "Yes"?

- Item 32: A. Item 24
B. Item 25
C. Item 26
D. Item 27
E. Item 28
- Item 33: A. Item 29
B. Item 30
C. Item 31

34. Refer to the last item in 24-31 above where you marked "Yes". How many times did it happen?

- A. Once
B. Twice
C. Three to five times
D. Six to ten times
E. Eleven or more times

35. Did it happen more than once with the same person?

- A. Yes
B. No

36. Besides you how many people were involved in this experience?

- A. One other person
B. Two other people
C. Three or more people

Items 37 - 38: Who was the person who did it? Mark one from the following list. If more than one person was involved, mark for the oldest person.

Item 37

- A. Stranger
B. Older person you knew, such as neighbor, teacher or friend of parents
C. Friend of your brother or
D. Person about your age or younger such as a friend of your babysitter

Item 38

- A. An uncle, aunt, or grandparent
B. A brother, step brother, sister or step sister
C. A step-father or step-mother
D. Father or mother

39. Who initiated this activity?

- A. Me
B. The other person
C. Both of us

Items 40 - 41. How old were you when it first happened? (Mark one response only for both items 40 and 41)

Item 40

- A. Three years old or younger
B. Four or five years old
C. Six or seven years old
D. Eight or nine years old
E. Ten or eleven years old

Item 41

- A. Twelve or thirteen years old
B. Fourteen or fifteen years old
C. Sixteen or seventeen years old
D. Eighteen or more years old

Items 42 - 43: Approximately how old was the other person?
(Mark one response only for both items 42 and 43)
(If more than one person was involved,
how old was the oldest person?)

- Item 42: A. Under ten years
B. 10 - 11 years
C. 12 - 13 years
D. 14 - 17 years
E. 18 - 20 years
- Item 43: A. 21 - 30 years
B. 31 - 40 years
C. 41 - 50 years
D. 51 - 60 years
E. Over 60 years

44. What sex was the other person(s)?
(Mark one) A. Male(s)
B. Female(s)
C. Both a male and a female were involved.

Items 45 - 46. Over how long a period did this go on?
(Mark one response only for both items 45 and 46)

- Item 45: A. One day or less
B. 2 - 14 days
C. 2 - 4 weeks
D. 1 - 6 months
E. 6 months to 1 year
- Item 46: A. One to two years
B. Over two years

Items 47 - 53: Mark letter "A" in one of the items 47 - 53 below to indicate the main reason you participated.

47. Felt good
48. Curiosity
49. Made me feel loved or secure
50. Other person said it was "OK"
51. Other person gave me gifts, money or candy
52. Other person threatened to hurt or punish me
53. Other person used physical force
54. Did you discuss this experience with anyone at the time? A. Yes
B. No

55. If you told your mother or step-mother, how did she react? (No response to this item will indicate that you did not tell your mother or step-mother.)

- A. Not at all supportive (i.e., angry at me, discouraged me from talking)
- B. A little supportive
- C. Somewhat supportive
- D. Quite a bit supportive
- E. Very much supportive (i.e., responded helpfully, encouraged me to talk)

56. If you told your father or step-father, how did he react? (No response to this item will indicate that you did not tell your father or step-father.)

- A. Not at all supportive (i.e., angry at me, discouraged me from talking)
- B. A little supportive
- C. Somewhat supportive
- D. Quite a bit supportive
- E. Very much supportive (i.e., responded helpfully, encouraged me to talk)

57. If you told any other adults, how did they react? (No response to this item will indicate that you did not tell any other adults.)

- A. Not at all supportive (i.e., angry at me, discouraged me from talking)
- B. A little supportive
- C. Somewhat supportive
- D. Quite a bit supportive
- E. Very much supportive (i.e., responded helpfully, encouraged me to talk)

Items 58 - 63: Use this KEY to mark each question from 58-63:

- KEY: A. Not at all
B. A little
C. Somewhat
D. Quite a bit
E. Very much

Please indicate how you felt at the time the incident occurred.
(Mark one from the KEY above)

58. Scared, anxious, or shocked
59. Angry
60. Guilty or embarrassed
61. Depressed or unhappy
62. Proud or "grown-up"

63. As a result of this experience, to what extent do you feel that you were victimized or taken advantage of? (Mark one from the KEY above)

.

Section E: Your Sexual Experience from age 14 On:

Directions: In Section E you will be asked two questions for each item about your sexual experience from age 14 on: (1) about how many times did the event occur, if it did, and (2) about how many times the event occurred last school year (September to September). Use the following KEYS to respond to the items 64 - 83:

KEYS: ABOUT HOW MANY TIMES DID EVENT OCCUR?

A. Did not occur
B. 1 - 2 times
C. 3 - 5 times
D. 6 - 10 times
E. 11 or more times

64 - 65: Have you engaged in sex play (fondling, kissing or petting, but not intercourse) with a woman when she didn't want to by overwhelming her with continual arguments and pressure? (From age 14 on)

64. About how many times has it happened (from age 14 on)?
65. How many times last school year (September to September)?

66 - 67: Have you engaged in sex play (fondling, kissing or petting, but not intercourse) with a woman when she didn't want to by using your position of authority (boss, teacher, camp counselor, supervisor)? (From age 14 on)

66. About how many times has it happened (from age 14 on)?
67. How many times last school year (September to September)?

68 - 69: Have you engaged in sex play (fondling, kissing, or petting, but not intercourse) with a woman when she didn't want to by threatening or using some degree of physical force (twisting her arm, holding her down, etc.)? (From age 14 on)

68. About how many times has it happened (from age 14 on)?
69. How many times last school year (September to September)?

70 - 71: Have you attempted sexual intercourse (got on top of her, attempted to insert penis) with a woman when she didn't want it by threatening or using some degree of physical force (twisting her arm, holding her down, etc.) but intercourse did not occur? (From age 14 on)?

70. About how many times has it happened (from age 14 on)?
71. How many times last school year (September to September)?

72 - 73: Have you attempted sexual intercourse (got on top of her, attempted to insert penis) with a woman when she didn't want it by giving her alcohol or drugs, but intercourse did not occur? (From age 14 on)?

72. About how many times has it happened (from age 14 on)?
73. How many times last school year (September to September)?

KEYS: ABOUT HOW MANY TIMES DID EVENT OCCUR?

A. Did not occur
B. 1 - 2 times
C. 3 - 5 times
D. 6 - 10 times
E. 11 or more times

74 - 75: Have you engaged in sexual intercourse with a woman when she didn't want to by overwhelming her with continual arguments and pressure? (From age 14 on)?

74. About how many times has it happened (from age 14 on)?
75. How many times last school year (September to September)?

76 - 77: Have you engaged in sexual intercourse with a woman when she didn't want to by using your position of authority (boss, supervisor, camp counselor, teacher)? (From age 14 on)

76. About how many times has it happened (from age 14 on)?
77. How many times last school year (September to September)?

78 - 79: Have you engaged in sexual intercourse with a woman when she didn't want to by giving her alcohol or drugs? (From age 14 on)

78. About how many times has it happened (from age 14 on)?
79. How many times last school year (September to September)?

80 - 81: Have you engaged in sexual intercourse with a woman when she didn't want to by using some degree of physical force (twisting her arm, holding her down, etc.)? (From age 14 on)

80. About how many times has it happened (from age 14 on)?
81. How many times last school year (September to September)?

82 - 83: Have you engaged in sexual acts (anal or oral intercourse or penetration by objects other than the penis) with a woman when she didn't want to by using some degree of physical force (twisting her arm, holding her down, etc.)? (From age 14 on)

82. About how many times has it happened (from age 14 on)?
83. How many times last school year (September to September)?

If you answered yes to any of the items numbered 64-83, please continue with item number 84. If you answered no to all of the items numbered 64-83, please go to section F, item number 129.

Look back over the items 64 - 83 in this section. What is the highest item set to which you marked "Yes"? (64 - 65 is the lowest item set and 82 - 83 is the highest)

84. A. 64-65
B. 66-67
C. 68-69
D. 70-71
E. 72-73
85. A. 74-75
B. 76-77
C. 78-79
D. 80-81
E. 82-83

We'd like to ask you some questions about this experience. (If you have had this experience more than once, refer to the experience you remember best.)

86. How many men beside yourself

- were involved? A. None
B. One man
C. Two men
D. Three or more men

87 - 88. What was your relationship to the women at the time? (Mark one choice from items 87-88 together) (If more than one woman was involved, what was your relationship with the oldest?)

- Item 87. A. Stranger
B. Nonromantic acquaintance (friend, neighbor, etc.)
C. Casual or first date
D. Romantic acquaintance (steady date, girlfriend, lover)
E. Wife
Item 88. A. Relative (mother, step-mother, aunt, sister)

89. How well did you know her (Mark one) A. Didn't know at all
B. Slightly acquainted
C. Moderately acquainted
D. Very well acquainted
E. Extremely well acquainted

90. How many times did this happen with her? A. Once or twice
B. 3 - 5 times
C. 6 - 10 times
D. 11 - 20 times
E. over 20 times

91. How old were you when this first happened? A. 14-15
B. 16-17
C. 18-19
D. 20-21
E. 22 or more

92. How long ago did this happen? A. one week
B. one month
C. six months
D. one year
E. over a year ago

93-94. Where did this happen? (Mark one choice from items 93 - 94 together.)

93. A. Her room, apartment or yard
B. Her sorority house
C. Her car
D. Her work place
E. Outside, on campus
94. A. Your room, apartment or yard
B. Your sorority house
C. Your car
D. Your work place
E. Outside, off campus

95. Were you using any intoxicants on this occasion? (Mark one) A. alcohol
B. drugs
C. both
D. none
E. don't know

96. Was the woman using any intoxicants on this occasion? (Mark one) A. alcohol
B. drugs
C. both
D. none
E. don't know

Items 97 - 101: Use this KEY to mark items 97 - 101:

KEY: A. Yes
B. No

Did you do any of the following to make her cooperate?

97. Threats of physical force
98. Twisting her arm, holding her down, etc.
99. Hitting, slapping, etc.
100. Choking, beating, etc.
101. A weapon

102. How would you describe the social situation surrounding this experience? (Mark one) A. Party
B. Group date
C. Individual date
D. A spontaneous date (i.e., met at a bar, friend's house, etc.)
E. None

103. What is the most sexual intimacy, if any, that the woman voluntarily had with you before this happened? (Mark one; for sexual intercourse mark no response at all)

- A. None at all
- B. Kissing
- C. Petting above waist
- D. Petting below waist
- E. Attempted intercourse

104. Did you ever have sexual intercourse with anyone before this happened?

- A. Yes
- B. No

105 - 111: Use this KEY to answer items 105 - 111:

KEY: A. Yes
B. No

What did the woman do in response to your behavior?

- 105. Turn cold
- 106. Reason, plead, quarrel, tell you to stop
- 107. Cry or sob
- 108. Scream for help
- 109. Run away
- 110. Physically struggle, push you away
- 111. Hit or scratch

112. What effect did her response have on you? (Mark one).

- A. I stopped
- B. I became less aggressive
- C. No effect on me
- D. I became more aggressive

113. As far as you know, was it reported to the police?

- A. Yes
- B. No

114. Did you discuss this experience with anyone? If yes, who was the first person with whom you discussed?

- A. No one. Then go to item 116.
- B. Yes, my family
- C. Yes, my friends, girlfriend, or wife
- D. Yes, other people (teacher, minister, or other helping person)

115. How did they react? . . . A. Negatively (i.e., blamed me, or discouraged me from talking about it)

- B. Somewhat negatively
- C. Neutral
- D. Somewhat positively
- E. Positively (i.e., proud of me, impressed, envious)

Items 116 - 125: Use this KEY to answer items 116 - 125

KEY: A. Not at all
B. A little

Could you describe the following aspects of the incident?

- 116. How aggressive were you?
- 117. How clear was the woman that she didn't want sex?
- 118. How much do you feel responsible for what happened?
- 119. How much did the woman resist?
- 120. How responsible do you feel the woman is for what happened?

At the time the incident occurred:

- 121. How scared were you?
- 122. How angry were you?
- 123. How guilty or embarrassed were you?
- 124. How depressed or unhappy were you?
- 125. How proud were you?

126. Approximately how many women have you had sexual intercourse with since this happened? . . .

- A. None
- B. 1
- C. 2-5
- D. 6-10
- E. 11 or more

127. Do you expect something like this incident to probably happen in the future? . . .

- A. Yes
- B. No

128. Which of the following statements describe how you view this experience? (Remember, this is confidential). (Mark one)

- A. It definitely was not rape
- B. Some people would think it was something close to rape
- C. Many people would think it was rape
- D. It was definitely rape

Section P: ALL MEN COMPLETE THIS SECTION:

Introduction: It is possible that you have engaged in any one of the sexual activities described above with another person, with yourself as a willing or unwilling participant. This section will ask you to describe your experiences.

Directions: In Section P you will be asked two questions for each item about your sexual experience with other people from age 14 on: (1) about how many times did the event occur, if it did, and (2) about how many times the last school year (September to September). Use the following KEYS to respond to items 129 - 148:

KEYS: ABOUT HOW MANY TIMES DID EVENT OCCUR? TIMES LAST SCHOOL YEAR

- A. Did not occur
- B. 1 - 2 times
- C. 3 - 5 times
- D. 6 - 10 times
- E. 11 or more times

129 - 130: Have you given in to sex play (fondling, kissing or petting, but not intercourse) when you didn't want to because you were overwhelmed by the person's continual arguments and pressure? (From age 14 on)

129. About how many times has it happened (from age 14 on)?
130. How many times last school year (September to September)?

131 - 132: Have you had sex play (fondling, kissing, or petting, but not intercourse) when you didn't want to because someone used a position of authority (boss, teacher, camp counselor, supervisor) to make you? (From age 14 on)

131. About how many times has it happened (from age 14 on)?
132. How many times last year (September to September)?

133 - 134: Have you had sex play (fondling, kissing, or petting, but not intercourse) when you didn't want to because someone threatened or used some degree of physical force (twisting your arm, holding you down, etc.)? (From age 14 on)

133. About how many times has it happened (from age 14 on)?
134. How many times last year (September to September)?

135 - 136: Have you had anyone attempt sexual intercourse (attempt to insert a penis) when you didn't want to by threatening or using some degree of physical force (twisting your arm, holding you down, etc.) but intercourse did not occur? (From age 14 on)

135. About how many times has it happened (from age 14 on)?
136. How many times last year (September to September)?

137 - 138: Have you had anyone attempt sexual intercourse (attempt to insert a penis) with you by giving you alcohol or drugs, but intercourse did not occur? (From age 14 on)

137. About how many times has it happened (from age 14 on)?
138. How many times last year (September to September)?

KEYS: ABOUT HOW MANY TIMES DID EVENT OCCUR? TIMES LAST SCHOOL YEAR

- A. Did not occur
- B. 1 - 2 times
- C. 3 - 5 times
- D. 6 - 10 times
- E. 11 or more times

139 - 140: Have you given in to sexual intercourse when you didn't want to because you were overwhelmed by the person's continual arguments and pressure? (From age 14 on)

139. About how many times has it happened (from age 14 on)?
140. How many times last year (September to September)?

141 - 142: Have you had sexual intercourse when you didn't want to because the person used a position of authority (boss, teacher, camp counselor, supervisor)? (From age 14 on)

141. About how many times has it happened (from age 14 on)?
142. How many times last year (September to September)?

143 - 144: Have you had sexual intercourse when you didn't want to because someone gave you alcohol or drugs? (From age 14 on)

143. About how many times has it happened (from age 14 on)?
144. How many times last year (September to September)?

145 - 146: Have you had sexual intercourse when you didn't want to because the person threatened or used some degree of physical force (twisting your arm, holding you down, etc.) (From age 14 on)

145. About how many times has it happened (from age 14 on)?
146. How many times last year (September to September)?

147 - 148: Have you had sexual acts (oral intercourse or penetration by objects other than the penis) when you didn't want to because the person threatened or used some degree of physical force (twisting your arm, holding you down, etc.)? (From age 14 on)

147. About how many times has it happened (from age 14 on)?
148. How many times last year (September to September)?

* * * * *

If you answered "Yes" to any of the items numbered 129 to 148, please continue below with item 149-150. If you answered "No" to all the items numbered 129 to 148, you have finished the survey form. Thank you for helping in this study. Please wait quietly until the proctor can collect all the materials.

* * * * *

149-150. Look back over the items 129-148 in this section. What is the highest item set to which you marked "yes"? (129-130 is the lowest item set and 147-148 is the highest.)

149. A. 129-130
B. 131-132
C. 133-134
D. 135-136
E. 137-138
150. A. 139-140
B. 141-142
C. 143-144
D. 145-146
E. 147-148

We'd like to ask you this experience. (If you have had this experience more than once, refer to the experience you remember best).

151. Did this experience involve one person alone or several people acting together? How many? (Mark one)

- A. One man
B. Two men
C. Three or more men
D. One woman
E. Two or more women

152. What was your relationship to the person(s) at the time? (Mark one choice from the items below. If more than one person was involved, what was your relationship with the oldest?)

- A. Stranger
B. Nonromantic acquaintance (friend, neighbor, group member, ex-spouse, etc.)
C. Casual or first date
D. Romantic acquaintance (steady date, boyfriend, lover)
E. Relative (parent, step-parent, uncle, brother, etc.)

153. How well did you know him/her? (Mark one)

- A. Didn't know at all
B. Slightly acquainted
C. Moderately acquainted
D. Very well acquainted
E. Extremely well acquainted

154. How many times has she/he/they done this to you?

- A. Once or twice
B. 3 - 5 times
C. 6 - 10 times
D. 11 - 20 times
E. over 20 times

155. What age were you when this happened?

- A. 14-15
B. 16-17
C. 18-19
D. 20-21
E. 22-23 or more

156. How long ago did this happen?

- A. one week
B. one month
C. six months
D. one year
E. more than a year ago

157 - 158: Where did this happen? (Mark one choice from items 157 - 158 together)

157. A. The other person's room, apartment or yard
B. The other person's fraternity house
C. The other person's car
D. The person's work place
E. Outside, on campus

158. A. Your room, apartment or yard
B. Your fraternity house
C. Your car
D. Your work place
E. Outside, off campus

159. Was this other person using any intoxicants on this occasion? (Mark one)

- A. Alcohol
B. Drugs
C. Both
D. None
E. Don't know

160. Were you using any intoxicants on this occasion? (Mark one)

- A. Alcohol
B. Drugs
C. Both
D. None
E. Don't know

Items 161 - 165: Use this KEY to answer questions 161 - 165:

KEY: A. Yes
B. No

Did she/he/they do any of the following to make you cooperate? (Mark once for each item)

161. Threats of physical force
162. Twisting your arm, holding you down, etc.
163. Hitting, slapping, etc.
164. Choking, beating, etc.
165. A weapon

176. Have you ever studied self defense or taken assertive training?

- A. No, neither before nor after this experience
- B. Yes, before this experience
- C. Yes, after this experience
- D. Yes, both before and after this experience

Items 177 - 184: Use this KEY to answer questions 177 - 184:

- KEY:
- A. Not at all
 - B. A little
 - C. Somewhat
 - D. Quite a bit
 - E. Very much

Could you describe these aspects of the incident?

- 177. How aggressive was the other person?
- 178. How clear did you make it to the person(s) that you did not want sex?
- 179. How much do you feel responsible for what happened?
- 180. How much did you resist?
- 181. How responsible is she/he/they for what happened?

At the time the incident occurred:

- 182. How scared were you?
- 183. How angry were you?
- 184. How depressed, unhappy were you?

185. Did you discuss this experience with anyone? If yes, who was the first person with whom you discussed?

- A. No one. Then go on to item 189.
- B. Yes, my family
- C. Yes, my friends, boyfriend, or husband
- D. Yes, other people (teacher, minister, or other helping person)

186. How did they react? . . . A. Not at all supportive (i.e., blamed me, angry at me or discouraged me from talking about it).

- B. A little supportive
- C. Somewhat supportive
- D. Quite a bit supportive
- E. Very much supportive (i.e., responded helpfully, encouraged me to talk)

166. How would you describe the social situation surrounding this experience? (Mark one)

- A. Party
- B. Group date
- C. Individual date
- D. A spontaneous date (i.e., met at a bar, friend's house, etc.)
- E. None

167. What is the most sexual intimacy, if any, that you voluntarily had with the person before this happened? (Mark one; for sexual intercourse mark no response at all):

- A. None at all
- B. Kissing only
- C. Petting above the waist
- D. Petting below waist
- E. Attempted intercourse

168. Had you ever had sex with anyone before this happened?

- A. Yes, another male
- B. Yes, another female
- C. Yes, both sexes
- D. No

169 - 174: Use the KEY below to answer items 169 - 174:

- KEY:
- A. Yes
 - B. No

Did you do any of the following to resist these advances? (Mark one for each item below)

- 169. Turn cold
- 170. Reason, plead, quarrel, tell him to stop
- 171. Call for help
- 172. Run away

173. Physically struggle, push him away

174. Hit or scratch

175. What effect did your resistance have? (Mark one)

- A. He/She stopped
- B. He/She became less aggressive
- C. No effect on him/her
- D. He/She became more aggressive

187. Did you tell a crisis center or emergency staff? . . . A. Yes B. No

188. Did you tell the police? A. Yes B. No

189. Approximately how many others have you had sex with since this happened? . . . A. None B. One C. Two to five D. Six to ten E. Eleven or more

190. Have you had sex with the person involved in this experience since this happened? . . . A. Yes B. No

191. Do you expect something like this incident to probably happen again?

A. Yes B. No

192. Have you had any other events occur since this experience that were traumatic? (i.e., deaths, illnesses, divorces, job loss, school dropout, etc.)

A. Yes B. No

193. How does this experience compare with the other traumatic event(s)? This experience affected as (Mark one)

A. less than other traumatic events I have had.
B. about the same as other traumatic events I have had.
C. more than other traumatic events.

194. Do you perceive that this experience resulted in your changing your behavior or feeling?

A. No B. Yes

195. Looking back on this experience, how would you describe the situation? (Remember, this is confidential). (Mark one)

A. I don't feel I was victimized.
B. I believe I was a victim of serious miscommunication.
C. I believe I was a victim of a crime other than rape.
D. I believe I was a victim of rape.

* * * * *

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION IN COMPLETING THIS SURVEY

PLEASE REMAIN SEATED UNTIL THE PROCTOR HAS COLLECTED ALL OF THE MATERIALS.

HECKMAN

BINDERY, INC.

Bound-To-Pleasure

MAR 01

N. MANCHESTER, INDIANA 46962

